



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/801,971	03/15/2004	Metin Ismail Taskin	CISCP366/8546	2348

22434 7590 01/09/2007
BEYER WEAVER & THOMAS, LLP
P.O. BOX 70250
OAKLAND, CA 94612-0250

EXAMINER

VO, NGUYEN THANH

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
----------	--------------

2618

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	01/09/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/801,971	Applicant(s) TASKIN ET AL.	
	Examiner Nguyen T. Vo	Art Unit 2618	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 18 October 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-42 and 45-48 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-6, 9, 14-19, 21, 26-35, 38, 45-48 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 7, 8, 10-13, 20, 22-25, 36, 37 and 39-42 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

3. Claims 1, 3-4, 6, 9, 14, 16, 18, 21, 26-30, 32-33, 35, 38, 45, 47-48 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stanwood (6,731,946, cited by examiner) in view of Mita (5,966,638, cited by examiner).

As to claims 1, 16, 30, 47, Stanwood discloses a method for managing a first component (see the outdoor unit ODU 1140 in figure 12) of a wireless network using a second component (see the indoor unit IDU 1141 in figure 12) of the wireless network, the method comprising when a configuration recovery mode is selected at the second component without accessing a network interface of the second component, sending a

configuration signal from the second component to the first component (see column 8 lines 37-43; column 9 lines 31-57; column 11 lines 36-40), wherein the configuration signal specifies that the first component is to perform a reconfiguration (column 8 lines 37-43; column 9 lines 31-57; column 11 lines 36-40). Stanwood thus discloses all the claimed limitations except that the recovery mode is manually selected via a physical interface of the second component as claimed. Mita discloses in figure 1 a wireless network comprising a first component 52 (see the outdoor unit 52 in figure 1) and a second component 71 (see the indoor unit 71 in figure 1); wherein a predetermined operation mode can be either automatically selected or manually selected via a physical interface 94 (see column 6 lines 41-42). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Stanwood with Mita such that the recovery mode is manually selected via the physical interface 94, in order to allow the user and/or technician to select the recovery mode as desired (as suggested by Mita).

As to claims 3, 32, the above combination of Stanwood and Mita discloses the claimed limitations (see Stanwood, column 13 lines 63-67; column 24 lines 31-63).

As to claims 4, 6, 18, 33, 35, first of all according to the present specification the claimed limitation "an image recovery mode" is nothing but a software download mode (see the present specification, page 13 lines 14-17). The above combination of Stanwood and Mita discloses a software download mode as claimed (see Stanwood, column 12 lines 31-39; column 19 lines 29-37).

As to claims 9, 21, 38, the above combination of Stanwood and Mita discloses the claimed limitations (see Stanwood, column 24 lines 51-63).

As to claims 14, 45, 48, they are rejected for similar reasons as set forth in claim 4.

As to claim 26, the above combination of Stanwood and Mita does disclose Internet access (see Stanwood, column 5 lines 1-12; column 28 lines 5-22) on coaxial cable (see column 5 lines 36-43) as claimed.

As to claims 27 and 28, the above combination of Stanwood and Mita does disclose Internet access (see Stanwood, column 5 lines 1-12; column 28 lines 5-22) on coaxial cable (see column 5 lines 36-43). However, the above combination fails to disclose converting Cat5 into Ethernet signals as in claim 27, and 75 ohm CATV coax cables as in claim 28. The examiner, however, takes Official Notice that the above limitations are known in the art. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the above combination as claimed, in order to provide quick Internet access to the user of the system in figure 12 of Stanwood.

As to claim 29, the above combination of Stanwood and Mita discloses the claimed limitation (see Stanwood, column 28 lines 19-22).

4. Claims 2, 5, 15, 17, 19, 31, 34, 46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stanwood (6,731,946, cited by examiner) in view of Mita (5,966,638, cited by examiner) as applied to claims 1, 16, 30 and 47 above and further in view of Gurne (5,541,840, cited by examiner).

As to claims 2, 5, 17, 19, 31, 34, the above combination of Stanwood and Mita fails to disclose displaying reconfiguration feedback as claimed. However, displaying reconfiguration feedback is known as disclosed by Gurne (see column 9 lines 39-42). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the combination of Stanwood and Mita with the above teaching of Gurne, in order to allow the user and/or technician to visualize the reconfiguration result (as suggested by Gurne).

As to claims 15, 46, they are rejected for similar reasons as set forth in claim 5.

Allowable Subject Matter

5. Claims 7-8, 10-13, 20, 22-25, 36-37, 39-42 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

As to claims 7-8, 20, 36-37, the applied references fail to disclose or render obvious details of the manual section as specified in the claims.

As to claims 10-13, 22-25, 39-42, the applied references fail to disclose or render obvious the method as specified in the claims.

Response to Arguments

6. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-42, 45-48 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Regarding the amended independent claims 1, 14, 16, 30, 45, 47, applicant's attention is directed to the rejection to claims over Stanwood in view of Mita as set forth

above for the reasons as to why the newly-added limitation "via a physical interface" would not render the claims allowable over the prior art of record.

Newly-added independent claim 48 is not allowable for the same reasons.

In response to applicant's argument that Gurne is nonanalogous art, it has been held that a prior art reference must either be in the field of applicant's endeavor or, if not, then be reasonably pertinent to the particular problem with which the applicant was concerned, in order to be relied upon as a basis for rejection of the claimed invention. See *In re Oetiker*, 977 F.2d 1443, 24 USPQ2d 1443 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, Gurne is reasonably pertinent to the particular problem with which the applicant was concerned (providing reconfiguration feedback to the user; see column 9 lines 39-42).

Conclusion

7. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Taskin (US 7,102,513 B1) discloses automatic installation and alignment mode for wireless bridges.

8. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

Art Unit: 2618

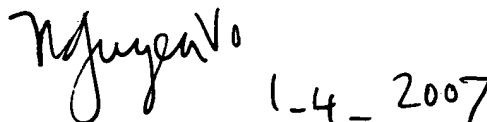
mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Nguyen T. Vo whose telephone number is (571) 272-7901. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Edward Urban can be reached on (571)272-7899. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Nguyen Vo



NGUYEN T. VO
PRIMARY EXAMINER